

Spring  
334AC

Alexander was 22. At head  
of some 6000 Cavalry and 42,000  
Infantry, he crossed the Hellespont  
(now Dardanelles) to Asia Minor.

Few Greeks joined the expedition.  
At the fallen walls of Troy, he  
and his closest companion, HEPHAESTION  
paid tribute to the alleged tombs of  
Achilles and PATROKLOS

May 334BC

Alexander 1st engagement  
with Persians took place northeast  
of Troy at the Granicus R.  
(now the KOCABOAS R.). Here the  
Persians had arrayed themselves  
for battle - up to 15,000 Cavalrymen  
in front and 40,000 infantry ( $1\frac{1}{3}$  such  
mercenaries) on the advantageous high  
ground behind. Alexander ignored

advice of Philip's general PARMENIO to delay  
attack. He impulsively forged into the river  
& up the steep opposing bank to where the  
Persians waited. In hand-to-hand combat,  
he & his men broke the enemy line and  
surrounded the great mercenaries of  
the Persian king.

Alexander had the Companion Cavalry and  
the Macedonian phalanx (Philip made this  
into a highly mobile unit of foot soldiers  
equipped with wooden thrusting pikes up  
to 16 ft long). These protected the flank as they  
climbed up the river bank.

men  
334A<sup>c</sup>

Battle of Granicus (Kocabaş)  
Macedonian Army of 30,000 men  
led by Alexander the Great  
annihilated Persian and Greek  
mercenaries at mouth of  
Granicus River (Sea of Marmara)

334 AC

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Athena's Temple at Priene  
was visited by Alexander & his  
men after Greece.

That temple was under  
construction.

334BC

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With an Army of 3,500,  
Alexander crossed the  
Hellespont and invaded Persia

334 BC

## Battle of Issus

This was the 1st victory of Alexander. Then he determined to clear the coast so that no fleet could attack him from the rear, and so conquered one city after another.

SARDIS, EPHESUS, MILETUS fell. He gave them democratic government.

334-329 BC

Alexander the Great (of Macedonia)  
invades Asia Minor, conquers Egypt  
and Persia and reaches India.  
Hellenism established in Asia



334 B.C.

Within two years after invading  
Persia in 334 B.C., Alexander Greek  
and Macedonian army swept across  
the Holy Land

334BC

1912 Dates J-BK

### SARDIS

Sardis had been rebuilt. It was seized by Alexander in 334BC and made a Greek city. It was of importance under the Roman Empire.

334BQ

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Alexander crossed the Dardanelles  
to enter Asia.

C 334 Bc

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## GORDIAN KNOT

Gordius, chosen king of PHRYGIA dedicated his yoke to Zeus.

At Gordium, the knot of the yoke being tied so skillfully that whoever should unloose it would, an oracle declared, become ruler of all Asia. Alexander the Great, coming to Gordium, cut the knot in two with his sword

and applied the prophecy to himself.